BOOTH'S THEATER.-" The Bells." J. W. Wallack. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER. — "Diamonds." Miss GRAND OPERA HOUSE,-" Le Roi Carotte." Mrs. OLYMPIC THEATER. - " One Wife." Charlotte Union Square Theater.—"Agnes." Miss Agnes WALLACE'S THEATER. - "Ixlon." Miss Lydia hompoon and Harry Beckett.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872.

There was a very severe rain-storm, yesterday, at Rochdal, England. —— An examination in the case of Edmond About has begun. —— The King of Swedon is dead. —— Prince Bismarck has departed for his estate at Varain.

Horace Greeley delivered an address at Indiana and made a speech at Pittsburgh. - A Liberal meeting at Onelda was addressed by ex-Gov. Seymour.

Addresses were made at the Liberal mass meeting in Brooklyn by the Hon. Francis Kernan, the Hon. Chaun cey M. Dopew, Gen. Sloeum, ex-Judge Reynolds, and The English cricketers defeated the American Twenty-two in one inning. —— The Senate Committee has entered upon an investigation into the Harlem Court-house frauds. = Several members of th Tammany General Committee were expelled for not supporting the Liberal candidates. === The Irish Democratic Unions have declared for Greeley and Brown, - Several heavy fultures were announced in Wall-st. = Gold, 1134, 1144, 1154. Thermometer, 610

Mr. James O'Brien asks Irishmen to follow him in Apollo Hall. Then he takes an old see, to make things easy.

The last defalcation in this city is for only two hundred thousand dollars. How many are concealed-by just such lying as the Grant papers resorted to in the vain effort to conceal this-for every one that is discovered?

We particularly commend to the attention of our Irish fellow-citizens the appeal to them issued by the Irish Democratic Union, and published in part herewith. Its dispassionate comparison of the rival candidates for the perusal.

When are the bondsmen of Joshua F. Bailey to be prosecuted for the amount of his defalcation? It is about three years since he ran away, not a dollar has yet been collected, and if one step has been taken toward such collection, we are unadvised of it. Are the public to conclude that nothing is to be collected because Mr. Henry Clews is on the bond? Will the Treasury Department explain?

Anything more delicious in its way than Mr. Marat Halstead's provokingly goodnatured response to the abuse of the Grant organs for what he has had to say about Presidential office brokerage and the Long Branch cottage, it would be hard to produce. If any one thinks President Grant has been slandered in the matter of appointments to office, let him read Mr. Halstead's straightforward recital.

An explicit denial of the fusion of the Liberals and the Moses wing of Republicans in South Carolina is made. It was thought that the Moses men had really resolved to reform for rioting and petty larceny, and that their ways; but they stay with the thieving Grant party of South Carollina, where they properly belong. Will the Grant journals, which were so swift to deride the Greeley movement in the South, when the Moses rascals were reported to have joined it, let us know what they think of themselves now that the aforesaid rascals have concluded to stay

In a brief speech at Pittsburgh, yesterday, Mr. Greeley gave a full and clear explication of his well-known views on the questions immediately growing out of the Secession measures of 1860 and 1861. Only predetermined cavilers can be dissatisfied with this recital of historical facts. We have made neither explanation nor defense of this record, mainly because we regard it as without bearing upon present issues. Gen. John A. Dix thinks differently, and we hold it fair therefore to test him by his own rule. But the people are going to decide this election on the issues of 1872, not of 1860.

That the Grant party likes "nigger votes" better than it does the colored voters is already tolerably well known. The President's cold shoulder to Frederick Douglass gave occasion to the Grant dish-washers for a general chorus of approbation. And now the Administration journals must excuse, justify, and, if possible, glorify the treatment of the colored veterans at Pittsburgh, where they were sent indignant from a Grant hotel which was covered with decorations in honor of Grant and burst of adulation lost.

Rebel debt and the pensioning of Rebel soldiers. As for the bugaboo of an alleged intention on the part of the South to abolish negro suffrage whenever it shall be possible, Gen. Johnson disposed of it in a manner which ought forever to silence the feeble souls who have been discussing it.

Reform meetings are immense, easily gathered, and cheap, because the people are with us. Of the great Brooklyn meeting last night we have elsewhere spoken. Of the Unionequare meeting last week, which opened the eyes of so many recalcitrant local politicians, the talk and wonder have not yet died out in the ward club-rooms. In the palmy days of and so electrifying in the enthusiasm disthe Ring, Tweed never gathered so great a meeting. Yet Mr. Tweed has paid seventy and eighty thousand dollars for meetings attempted on a similar scale;-this one cost less than one-twelfth as much. Our opponents have the money in this campaign, because they have the offices ;-we have the popular impulse, which is better than money and gives us bigger meetings. Consider once more the Unionsquare meeting of last week and the Brooklyn meeting of last night, and then laugh in the face of the next Grant man who repeats their silly boast that your cause is not advancing!

If candid men really want any explanation of the phenomenon of Democrats and Republicans uniting in the support of the Liberal candidates, they can find it in the able speech of ex-Gov. Seymour at Oneida, yesterday. Mr. Seymour has been long enough in public life to know that parties cannot reform themselves; he sees that the corrupt Republican party can only be reformed from the outside; hence, he from 50,000 enthusiastic Liberals of all nationis glad, as a Democrat, to join with Liberal alities. Why may not this hint be acted on? Republicans in the only possible reform movement. Mr. Seymour takes occasion on this, his first appearance on the stump, to allude fittingly to the fading remnant of the Carmichael invention, in which his own name was frequently mentioned. And he pithily disposes of the whole case of Democratic "claims" on Mr. Greeley by his remark that all he or any other Democrat will ask of Mr. Greeley, when he becomes President, is that he shall "show "the books." That 's it; the men who want an opening of those studiously consealed accounts increase every day.

We lately had occasion to say to Capt. Kennedy of the Sixth Police Precinct, in effect, that the policeman who interfered in politics deserved to be transferred or broken, whereupon Grant's Own, evidently meaning to be severe, asks if this "does not throw very clear 'light upon Greeley's secret ideas on the sub-"ject of Civil Service Reform ?" Very likely. It certainly illustrates THE TERBUNE's idea very clearly. To manage politics is no part of a po liceman's duties, or a Collector's, or for that matter a President's. We have not demanded, as The Times says, that Kennedy be "trans-'ferred or broken." But if we see furtheroccasion on his part, or any other policeman's, we certainly shall demand it. And as further illustration of our ideas of Civil Service Reform, we shall ask that Capt. Allaire, who is Know-Nothing and makes him chairman of the a strong Grant Republican off duty, and a Apollo Hall organization. This is the way, you true policeman on duty, be put in Capt. Kennedy's place. Will that satisfy The Times? We want no better man there than Allaire, because he knows his duty and does it without dictation. We don't want Kennedy where he is because he suffers meaner politicians than himself to dictate his course and compass his speedy ruin.

"A lean horse for a long race." Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana happening to be in New-York, his opponents conceived the shrewd idea of having the Lieutenant-Governor call a meeting of the Legislature and impeach Presidency is worthy every honest voter's him, or, at least, assume the functions of the Governorship long enough to sign a corrupt bject of which is to take the control of the election out of the hands of the present fairly constituted Board and turn it over to President Grant's immediate representatives. Lient.-Gov. Pinchback was also North. He was secretly summoned and he secretly started. Twenty-four hours later Gov. Warmoth was advised of the impending danger. In thirtysix he too was on his way, but the Warmoth management was, as it has generally proved, the shrewder. He contrived to make closer connections than Pinchback, and where there were delays contrived to secure special trains. The result of it was that he got into New-Orleans precisely at the same time with the would-be acting Governor. Mr. Pinchback had his race for his pains, and President Grant's friends will not control the election in Louisiana. It was the most novel railroad race on record.

> The fact that Judge Barnard, as Recorder, once tried and sentenced Senator James O'Brien to the penitentiary lately the Senator sat in still harsher judgment on the fermer Judge, has been commented upon as a singular revenge brought about by the whirligig of time and politics. There are some other strange and infamous facts connected with the latter proceeding not generally known, and which are calculated, if told in detail, to make this aspiring Senator still more contemptible than he is in honest folks' eyes. Senator O'Brien promised Judge Barnard, through his friend Bixby, to vote for his acquittal, and Mr. Bixby wrote the Senator, who has not yet mastered the art of reading or writing, a speech justifying his proposed action. Senator O'Brien carried this document into court with him, under promise to submit it with his vote for acquittal, and then, at the last moment, voted for the disqualification of his old enemy. Such an act of treachery on the part of one of his judges makes the culprit Barnard something less ignoble by compelling an odious comparison. And this man is now asking the Mayoralty as reward for that among his many other acts of treachery to persons and to the public!

Mr. Edward Haggerty is popularly supposed to have been the cat with whose paws Mr. Tweed one night last Fall stole certain vouchers from the Controller's office. He may not have been a very sagacious thief, but since his indictment he has become quite clear in appreciation of his present unpleasant predicament. He honors the Blossom Club with his presence, the day, but had no place for negroes. It and every night he is heard there in loud would be a pity to have this chance for another abuse of the Liberal State candidates, and he openly declares himself committed like his accounting officers, whether Auditors or Conmaster, Tweed, to the cause of Gen. Dix. trollers, the Secretary of the Treasury should Ames wanted to buy Henry Wilson, nothing One of the best speeches which have been And this is his very sensible argu- be held responsible. To prevent dishonesty made from the Southerner's political point of ment for his attitude. "Francis Ker- among the minor officials, it is necessary that in him the enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says: "Mr. Halo's enormously swollen dividends on it, offices and sympathetic duties at the bedside the language of The Patriot, which says is not at the language of The Patriot, which says is not at the language of The Patriot, which says is not at the language of The Patriot, which says is not at the language of The Patriot, which says is not at the language of The Patriot, which says is not at the language of The Patriot, which sa view during this campaign was delivered in nan," he said to a gentleman only a night or the Treasury Department proper the utmost har- sell it after the rise, and pay him the profits Boston by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, yester- two since, "headed this Reform movement mony and cooperation should prevail, the entire on the sale. And nothing would then be purposes there are unknown and indifferent to day. The speaker made some hard hits at the "last year against the Boss, and if he 's machinery of its numerous bureaus acting easier than to deny that he had given Mr. us. querulous Grant politicians who cannot see "elected I might make up my mind to rot in under the direction of one responsible and Wilson any stock - nothing, except lying. In -But if The N. Y. Times thinks it callpable

"goes in I might get a show, but with Ker-"nan none of our old set will have any "chance." It is precisely for the reason that they have nothing to hope from genuine Reformers, and everything to get by corrupt bargain with Murphy's gang, that Tweed and O'Brien and Haggerty, and like indicted and Grant and Dix.

Brooklyn has astonished herself. It is safe great mass-meeting held there last night dreamed for a moment of witnessing a deone-third than the metropolitan meeting of last week, it was in spirit and excitement applied? even more encouraging. A blustering wind, with weather indicating threatening rain, did not serve to keep people away or castja damper on the spirit of the occasion; and on the appreciative audience at all the stands, within doors and without, not a strong argument or witty remark was lost. The meeting was calculated to do a great deal of good; it will have an inspiriting effect all over the State; and similar ones, as enthusiastic and as encouraging, will certainly follow in other localities. The suggestion has been made, and Administration. Mr. J. A. J. Creswell, the demonstration be arranged for October 2, master-General seems to have been the acwhen Senator Schurz is to address the Germans at Cooper Institute in this city. If swindle, not content with the appointment of three or four stands were provided in the good local speakers engaged, we do not doubt that the Senator would meet with a reception | tract Office, where Grant had urged Andrew

THE GOOD CAUSE GOES ON.

When a party, after straining every nerve, spending money incalculable, putting its Cabinet in the field to make stump speeches while their unwatched employés pave the way for fresh defalcations, exhausting its patronage and wearing out its stump-speakers, begins to find the steady pull against the tide too exhausting, it becomes greatly addicted to whistling to keep its courage up. "The Opposition have stopped tide has reached its hight and begun to recede. There hasn't been a notable addition to their ranks for weeks."

Let us see. We need not grumble if there pasn't; since there were additions enough, weeks ago, to secure the great October States and so settle the fight. But in this very period, when the Grant organs say we have been making no gains, just see what kind of gains

are scored up for us: I. Andrew G. Curtin, the great War Governor of Pennsylvania, the most popular statesman of the Keystone State, and the only one of late years fully capable of defeating Simon Cameron, has declined a nomination for Congress in his own district, tendered in the most flattering manner, but tainted by being capable of being counted in the Grant interest. He has consented to accept the Liberal Republican and Democratic nominations for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and fairly allied himself with the great movement for Reform. We reckon this gain second in importance at the critical spot to no one made since the Liberal Republican movement began.

2. FRED. HASSAUREK, scarcely second to Carl Schurz as orator or editor, has been fairly lifted out of his long essayed position of neutrality between Grant and Greeley by the uprising of the people behind him, and has come out in an eloquent and cogent address for Greeley and Brown. Grant organs, vainly striving to belittle this brilliant accession, sneer that Herr Hassaurek cause they had already done so. By expeditious work he could regain his place in the van; by standing still he could get run over; -and he chose the better part. All honor

to the Germans who began this movement in that section, and who mean to aid its triumph. Mr. Hassaurek, too, deserves all praise. He has been most kindly treated by the President. His step-brother, appointed U. S. Minister to Bolivia through his influence, has been retained in spite of his failure to support the Administration. He braves the danger of losing this place by his open defiance. All the more, it serves to show how strong was the movement he could no longer

3. Ex-President Mahan of Oberlin College is hardly a new accession, but his public utterances are only of recent date. As Gov. Curtin speaks for the great class of average, well-todo Pennsylvania Republicans; and as Hassaurek shows the sweep of the German movement, so President Mahan illustrates the Liberal hold on the best old anti-Slavery religious element of the Western Reserve.

4. FREDERICK BROWN, sole surviving brother of John Brown, shows the same drift even more significantly. Here is a family, to whose insight and devotion even Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison would be willing to bow. Where John Brown's brother gladly goes, no declaration by Mr. Wendell Phillips of danger from Rebels can deter anti-Slavery men from fol-

lowing. -The list might be easily extended, but these are types, and enough. Now watch for the next Grant man, chattering about the stoppage of accessions to the Greeley ranks, and give him this, to comfort himself withal!

THE TREASURY-ROBBERY MADE EASY. While the present Administration has been either most unfortunate in the selection of its appointees to places of official trust, or crimi nally careless as to the character and integrity of its public servants, yet the frequent and startling defalcations and embezzlements which have become characteristic of Gen. familiarity with the course of affairs in Con-Grant's misrule are due in a large degree, if not entirely, to the remarkable organization of

the Treasury under Mr. Boutwell. As Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell is nominally the head of that Department and responsible for all its workings: under him are the accounting officers of the Treasury, whose duty it is to examine and audit the account of affect legislation at Albany. Doubtless the every officer of the Government intrusted with any portion of the public funds, and enforce a strict accountability in relation thereto. For the faithful performance of these duties by the He merely lent Wood money, and never col-

and forever demand the payment of the "I'm not going to support him. If Gen. Dix organization of the Treasury is chaotic. To the positions assumed by the two Controllers, who maintain their own superiority in all matters relating to their respective bureaus, and utter independence of the Secretary, Mr. Robeson is indebted for the ease with which he pays out the public money in violation of all law. For in the Senate debate upon the convicted thieves, are earnest in support of Secor payment, Mr. Boutwell escaped his share of responsibility in that transaction by Mr. Edmunds of Vermont maintaining that the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to into say that not one of the managers of the terfere was not established, and that it was very doubtful if the Second Controller would have obeyed an order stopping Mr. Robeson's monstration at once so imposing in numbers requisition. If the Secretary of the Treasury is powerless to protect the people's money played. In actual numbers less by perhaps against a swindle like the Secor payment, is it surprising that the public funds are mis-Under Mr. Boutwell, excepting perhaps the

bureau known as the Secretary's Office, over which he has actual control, and for whose actions he is personally accountable, the entire organization of the Treasury seems from the very first to have been in favor of Rings and the interest of Executive jobs. The consultation with Executive officers concerning the appointment of the accounting officers whose duty it would be to pass upon their official acts was an abuse inaugurated by the present will probably be acted upon that another sole object of whose appointment as Postthe Ring's attorney and his own law partner, open places adjacent to Cooper Union and | Earle, as First Assistant Postmaster-General, and Mr. Giles A. Smith at the head of the Con-Johnson to appoint him two years before, next turned his attention to the office of plans, and this appointment by the aid of Mr. Boutwell he prevented. And it should be remembered that when Mr. Creswell made his Chorpenning requisition on Mr. J. J. Martin, the Sixth Auditor, and therefore a subordinate officer of the Treasury, Mr. Dawes, instead of appealing to Mr. Boutwell to prevent its payment, chose a surer mode of defeating the great fraud by laying making gains," exclaim its organs. "The all the facts before the House of Representatives and obtaining the passage of a resolution forbidding the payment of one cent upon Congress not fortunately been in session, Mr. Creswell would have been as successful in robbing the Treasury in behalf of the Chorpenning Ring as Mr. Robeson in behalf of responsible in both instances, would have escaped on the plea that, although he was Secretary of the Treasury, he had no power to out its funds. Such a condition of affairs is an open invitation to dishonest practices, for the acceptance of which the Secretary of the Treasury should be held accountable.

PUT AMES ON THE STAND.

All of the Grant journals which have mustered up courage enough to say a word about the Crédit Mobilier bribery vehemently declare that the case is closed. Not so, gentlemen; the case can not be closed until Mr. Oakes Ames goes on the witness stand and gives us trusted, because they know their duties as sworn evidence to rebut (if possible) sworn evidence. Col. McComb swears that the in- of Hartranft-the Federal District-Attordorsements on the back of Ames's letter of Jan. 25, 1868, showing to whom the stock was fend the would-be murderer of a Fedassigned, were furnished by Ames to him. eral Revenue Collector and to aid in Does any intelligent man suppose that Mr. keeping the secrets of a Ring whose Ames's simple denial, in a general way, of sole object now, as heretofore, is to defraud bribing Blaine, Patterson, Wilson & Co., the Government. What Mr. Swope will ad-Indiana. Most true;—the Germans of Ohio covers and closes the case ? Then, vise or do remains to be seen. He could not to his constituents. Mr. Ames admits that he wrote that letter of Jan. 15, 1868, to Col. it, and before judgment is rendered tell who McComb; he calls it "my letter;" and in that they were who hired him and Dougherty to epistle he explicitly said that he had distributed ("given" is the word) certain shares | this. One of the great Kemble principles of of his Crédit Mobilier stock to certain States which he names; and the States thus speci- mind of the brutal and ignorant agent of fied are the States represented by Blaine, Wilson, Scofield, and others. And yet Mr. Ames has the hardihood, after this confession, to intimate in his card of exculpation that he did party as this in Philadelphia. Its end, we not bribe Congressmen with Crédit Mobilier stock in 1868! Why was this stock "given," as he says it was, in 1868, except to bribe Congressmen? And to whom was it given? Put him on the stand! It has already been shown that the pretext

of Mr. Ames that he was not asking for friendly legislation in 1868 is a flimsy, uncandid pretext. He does not dare deny that he gave away valuable stock; but he pleads that then he could have had no special ax to grind in Congress, just as though we did not know that he was trying to prevent unfavorable legislation in 1868, when it was sought to compel ion, even that large amount is not popularly the Union Pacific people to pay interest on their Government bonds. The records of Congress show that Mr. Ames and his associates were interested in the legislation of every session from 1868 to 1871; and every Washington habitué knows that the corporation exercised an unceasing lobby vigilance. And yet Mr. Ames thinks to clusions by a whift of whine addressed to his cannot sweep away sworn evidence by a mere Col. McComb's affidavits disproved; Mr. Ames knows all about the disposal of the Crédit Mobilier stock in 1868. He knows whether Blaine, Wilson, and others got it. Let us have no more flings about "wicked slanders," but put Mr. Ames on the stand. -We may as well add another word. There | had about expired.

is not an intelligent man, having personal gress during the time specified, who doubts that Congressmen were then bribed. Many doubt whether Thos. D. Elliott or Jas. A. Garfield, or this or that man, could have been so use of money in this matter is as implicitly shares did not go direct to the men named. When Mr. Tweed wanted to buy James Wood, he resorted to no vulgar bribery, lected or expected to collect it. When Mr. was easier than to set aside stock for him, pay

about Congress questions that Congressmen felon, what does it say as to the criminality of were bought. And Mr. Oakes Ames knows all another man in voluntarily making an engageabout it! Put Oakes Ames on the stand!

MARA. In ancient days, there was a fountain of bitterness which bore this name or something like it, and we fear our Philadelphia friends of the Administration type-for whom we cannot help being solicitous-are about to taste of it. Our private correspondence reveals a state of things there-more or less connected with political action-which respectable citizens may well deem alarming. The two great objects of interest just now, in Administration circles, are Charles T. Yerkes in the Penitentiary, and Hugh Mara on the edge of it. Between them is this bond, that the counsel imported from Pittsburgh to represent Mara is no other than Hartranft's counsel in re Yerkes, and he, the Federal District-Attorney. No Philadelphia lawyer, it seems, can be found to do the work which is required. The bar of that city is an honorable and terest? a loyal one in this-that it acknowledges no divided duty and never betrays a client.

Of the Yerkes case we have naught to say to-day-but of Mara, a word or two, founded on what we believe accurate information. The administration of justice in Philadelphia is, to say the least, peculiar. More than a year ago, a United States Revenue Agent, especially obnoxious to a wellknown Ring, in broad daylight, while sitting complishment of the Chorpenning \$443,000 in his office, was shot almost to death. Two of the assassins were Hugh Mara and a person named, we think, Dougherty. No one doubted then, no one doubts now, that the deed of blood was done at the instigation of what is known as the Whisky Ring, and no one in Philadelphia is ignorant as to who are its political leaders and professional advisers. Sixth Auditor, where the appointment of an At all events, Dougherty knew, and Mara honest man threatened to defeat his well laid knows, who were their confederates. Mara, being convicted, was, in consideration no doubt of the secrets he held, pardoned by Gov. Geary. Dougherty escaped, but, returning prematurely some time since, was stabbed to death in the streets of Philadelphia and silenced forever. Ruffians are very apt to be reckless and imprudent, and accordingly some weeks or months ago, in a drunken brawl, the pardoned Mara shot a sympathetic Alderman, and, for a while hidden by those who have an interest in his silence, escaped. He was arrested by a mere accident, the Postmaster-General's requisition. Had is now in custody, and about to be tried for the new murderous assault.

His doom, as it ought to be, is very certain; but the hope of the honest and the fear of the guilty is that be-Secor. As Dr. Brodhead's consent was all fore his lips are sealed by a judgment of that was required in the latter case, Judge conviction, ruflian as he is, he will tell the Martin's would undoubtedly have been all truth about the antecedent crimes. That truth, that was necessary for the former; and Mr. like what Yerkes could tell, will, it is said, But you see what benefit in the people's minds the Pres-Boutwell, who should justly have been held implicate at least one candidate for local office, and to prevent its being told every influence is now at work. Guilty as Mara may be, he is denied privrestrain a bureau officer from illegally paying ileges which are extended to those far more guilty than he. It is ostentatiously stated that his friends are refused access to him lest, like Yerkes, he might make an affidavit. He looks, as well he may, to the lawyers around him (and where are there better ones?) to counsel and defend him, if defense he has, and they are kept at a distance. He once, when he was part of the Whisky Ring, had an eminent Philadelphia counsel, but he is officially arrayed against him now. In short, Philadelphia criminal lawyers are not to be citizens, and Mr. Bucher Swope, the friend

ney-comes three hundred miles to dethan counsel him to make a clean breas murder Mr. Brookes. There is little hope of "silence" will, we fear, be impressed on the others, with perhaps the promise of a second pardon when the Hartranft dynasty begins. Never surely was there such a Penitentiary trust and believe, is near at hand.

THE LAST DEFALCATION.

Stock-gambling appears to have been the temptation which led Johnson, the defaulting Sub-Treasury clerk, to his ruin. Is it too much to hope that this sad occurrence will be a warning to persons similarly disposed and circumstanced? The whole amount stolen, it eems, will not exceed \$200,000, nor fall below \$185,000; and in the present demoralized condition of the Civil Service, and (we may add) the consequent demoralization of public opinreckoned as lost to the Government; the street remark is that it is only so much out of the Administration election expenses.

Even there, it should be said, there is a gleam of light, since the Sub-Treasurer is to make up the amount from his official bond. But all this is irrelevant to the main question; a man has ruined himself and family in stock-gamblow away all these damning facts and con- bling; the present system of Treasury accounts made it possible for him to steal about \$200,000 constituents. This won't do, Mr. Ames. You and long conceal his theft. Don't let us hear another word about "our model Civil Service" verbal disclaimer or denial. We want to see | until this long-standing abuse is corrected. One of the Grant journals represents the Adsays that legal answers exist to them; let us ministration at Washington as chuckling over have them at once. Mr. Ames evidently the fact that the defaulter was appointed by a previous President. Considering the clean sweep and sifting that the Grant Administration have again and again made in the public offices, most people will think the defaulting Johnson's claim on the Johnson Presidency

FOR MAYOR-JAMES WATSON'S ALLY. The New-York Times has repeatedly made it a matter of bitter and reproachful comment that County Clerk Loew was an attendant at the bedside of the dying James Watson. We won;-nobody doubts that some were. The are not the apologist of Mr. Loew, and do not pretend to say what sort of dying combelieved as is the use of money to panions he most affects. We called attention a year ago to some of the features of his management of his office; a Legislative Committee was the consequence; and very thorough ex- TRIBUNE's exposure of Mr. Hale's more than quesamination resulted in Mr. Loew's favor. We don't know what business he had at Watson's bedside unless to take pos- have no desire to recall these matters to the public session of his effects as his executor; we haven't a doubt that he might have done good able condition. We content ourselves with quoting of lesser scoundrels than Watson was; but his

why Southern men should forever want to fight, "prison for all the good he would do me. recognized head. But under Mr. Boutwell the that way, or in some way, no intelligent man for one man to be at the bedside of a dying all his real friends meat arisently desired."

ment with the same villain, on the day before his death, to deliver to him, in consideration of a certain sum of money, the stolen accounts which The N. Y. Times subsequently published and thereby aided to destroy the Ring? In other words, what has it to say in defense of James O'Brien, now Senator, who met James Watson on the day indicated by agreement, and was only prevented by the death of the latter from completing that stupendous blackmailing operation, by which the Ring, through Watson, was to have paid O'Brien's false claims as Sheriff in return for the delivery of the records which had been stolen by O'Brien's employés from the Controller's office?

-And after answering this question will The N. Y. Times give its opinion of the journal which, having obtained these immensely valuable figures for nothing, subsequently advocated the payment by the State of \$5,000 to the spy and informer who stole them in O'Brich's in-

"SUCCOTASH."

We thank Mr. Lyman Tremain for the suggestion. That is the proper name for it. Here is the Dix & Tremain Succetash. Will citizens of West Troy bring it to Mr. Tremain's attention to-night and force him to speak to it? Don't let him wander off into the school-boy's You're another." His friends have raised these points ; his friends have declared these views disabling; his leader, John A. Dix, says that a man holding these views cannot be supported without an abandoment of all political principle. He holds them. His leader holds them. Let us take them at their word; and leave them, undisturbed by official cares, to the digestion of their Succotash. Here is

WHY GRANT CANNOT BE DEFENDED

Tremain on Grant and Murphy in April, 1872.
"The present Administration has done some things which have not met my approval, and which have weakened it in the eyes of the Republican party. For instance, I think that Gen. Grant should not have made a distinction as between two wings of the party in the distribution of patronage. He was elected y the whole party, and it was bad policy to make more f one wing than of the other. Then, again, I do not think that he has dene all he might have done in endeavoring to harmonize conflicting interests. He should not, in my opinion, have made wer with one to gratify the other, and thus make a breach that might become dangerous. I do not think that his appointment of such a man as Tom Murphy to the Collectorship of New-York was a very nice exhibition of statesmanship; but after he was appointed, and the investigation relative to he Custom-house revealed the rottenness existing in the management of its affairs, he certainly eight to have removed him at once, and that without giving him such a public indersement as he did after he was finally removed. Had he simply removed him at once, the people would have taken it for granted that the President was anxious to heed the popular will, which was that the Custom-house should be placed in new hands and under better control. ident got by removing Murphy—he lost by the lefter of indorsement he gave Murphy afterward."

Treme's to his Neighbors, in the Winter of 1371-73.
"Grant is incompetent, and wholly unfit for the Presidency. As a civilian he is a suprendous failure, and be should not be renominated. The only fear about the Cincinnati movement is that possibly it may not prove a

GEN. DIX'S DEFINITION OF A CANDIDATE WHO CANNOT

BE SUPPORTED.

From Gen. Die's Letter equival Horars Geneley, dated July 27, 1872.

"If you had been familiar with the course of my public life, and equally so with Mr. Grueley's, you could not have supposed me capable of advocating his election to the office of President of the United States without imputing to me an utter abandonment of all political principle. I am opposed to Mr. Greeley:- . .

'5. Because in the darkest hour of the country's paril, when a traitorous combination had been formed to over throw the Government, he openly counseled the cowardly policy of non-resistance, and an acquiescence the dissolution of the Union, whenever the Cotton States should make up their minds to go."

WHY CANDIDATE DIX CANNOT BE SUPPORTED. From Gen. Die's Speech, Dec. 15, 1860.

"When the painful truth shall have forced itself on the conviction that our common brotherhood can be no longer maintained in the mutual confidence in which its whole value consists—in a word, when reconditation shall become hopeless, and if shall be manifest (which may God forbid!) that our future paths must lie wide apart, let us do all that becomes reasonable men to break Election bill, passed by the last Legislature, the Germans of Ohio again, even in his disingenuous card do anything better for his client or the public tae force of so great a calculity by departing in peace. home and abroad, which, for our good name, must not se dishonored-that we have great interests within and without-on the eccan, in our cities and towns, la widely extended internal improvements, in our fields and at our firesides-which must not be in onsiderately and wantonly sacrificed. If, undervaluing the great boon of our prosperity, we can no longer consent to enjoy it in common, let us divide what we possess on the one hand and what we owe on the other, and save the Republic-the noblest the world has seen-from the horrors of civil war and the degradation of financial dis-

gredit."

From Gen. Dia's Speech in Cooper Institute in 1984. " If the Scuthern States, after calm deliberation, and after enrefully considering all the consequences, had decided, with the consent of the others, and with a full recognition of their responsibility to the Union, to with-draw peacefully from it, there are many of us who

WHY CANDIDATE TREMAIN CANNOT BE SUFFORFED.

"I wish to say that, traitorous though it may be, I tand here to oppose the policy of war with the South low, hereafter, and forever! That war is sgeenst our brethren, a war against your countrymen, a war against by all the memories and traditions of the past, by verything that can tend to strengthen and coment and bind the people of the North to the South. That is the war you are gooded to initiate under a cry calculated to minence the weak and ignorant, of 'No backing down; he Constitution must be preserved and the laws must

"For one, gentlemen, I lesire to say that if the cities of our beloved country are to be sacked—if our flourishing towns and villages are to be fald waste by cruel, desolating civil war-if the feet of soldlers are to be per, mitted to tread upon the smiling, fertile fields and plan-tations of the land—if the soil of this glarious Republic a to be crimsoned with the blood of these united to us by all the tics that bind mentogether—if the sweet notes of peace and the busy hum of industry must cice way to he course sounds of war, to the grouns of the wounded and dying, and the wailing and lamentations of widows and orphans, made such by the cruel havee of bloody war, I would have no responsibility for this state of hines resting on my shoulders.

"I say we have not only no responsibility to this, but give notice now that that war will be waged to spite of ar opposition, and against our endeavors.

"It is enough that now I am prepared to take the responsibility of saying I am resolved to resist it here, and to resist it everywhere. And if that be treason, make the most of il.

We have already alleded to a letter purporting to have been written by the Hou. John P. Hale of New-Mampshire, in favor of Grant's reflection. The Concord (N. H.) Patriot says of this letter, that "it is little better than a forgery," and that at best it "is a fraud and an imposition upon the public;" for " it is well known that Mr. Hale's mental condition is such as to preclude the possibility of his writing or dietating such a letter." His friends interfered to prevent his signing it, but the Grant managers were too s vo for them. The Patriot refers to Mr. Hale's personal hostility to Mr. Greeley, occasioned by THE tionable practices as Chairman of the Naval Committee, and afterward as Minister to Spain. We aftention, especially in Mr. Hale's present lamentforced and unfertunate reespearance in politics will tend to dissel that fast-growing sympathy which his pitiable condition has tended to beget, and will inevitably revive unpleasant phases of his career